Try it!

Fifteen people were asked to state the number of hours they exercise in a seven-day period. The results of the survey are listed below. Arrange the data on a frequency table. (The table needs 3 columns: one for intervals, one for tallied results, and another for frequency results.)

8, 2, 4, 7.5, 10, 11, 5, 6, 8, 12, 11, 9, 6.5, 10,5, 13

1. Determine the range of the data (largest – smallest).

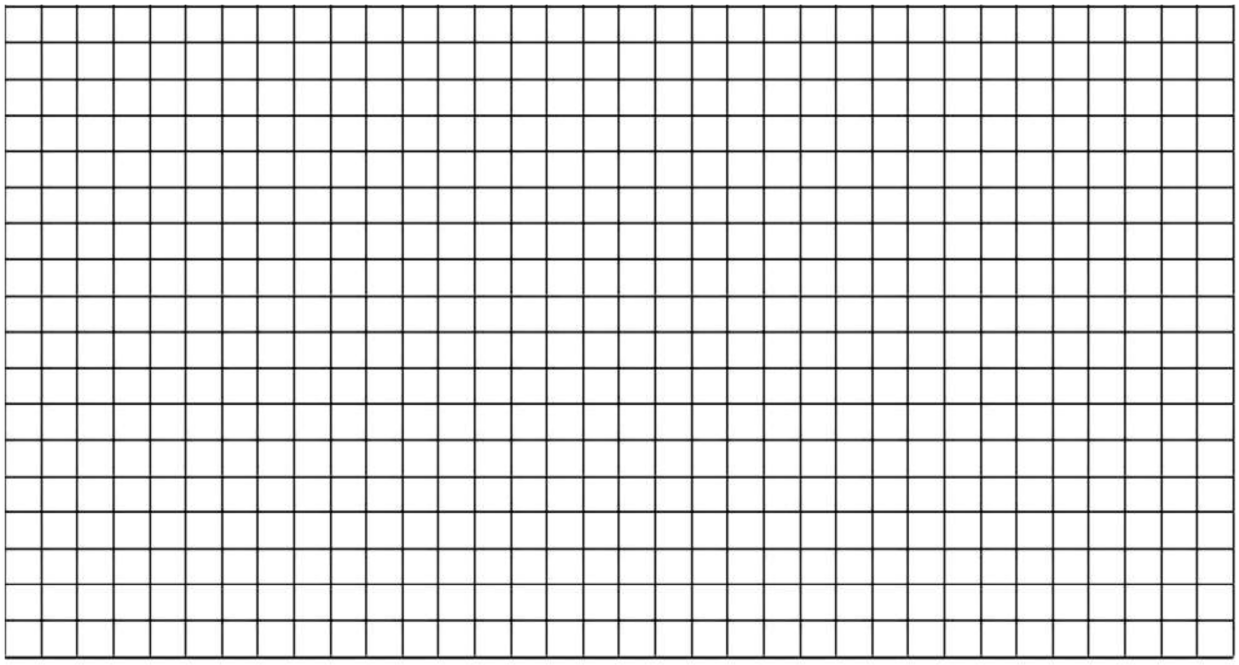
2. Decide what size you want the intervals to be.

(If the range is large, we need to create larger intervals for the data. Similarly, if the range is small, we can create smaller intervals.)

(Alternatively, if you know how many intervals you want, divide the range by the desired number of intervals. Round up the number. That will indicate the size the intervals need to be.)

3. Make a frequency table. For the intervals, write "*over-including*" to mean that it is over the first number in the interval but including the second number in the interval. The top number is the intervals and the bottom number is the frequency. You can make a tally chart below the frequency to help you count the frequency of each interval.

4. Display your data in a histogram. If you're drawing a vertical histogram, the intervals go on the horizontal axis and the frequency is the ver tical axis. Remember "TAILS" to remind you all the parts that need to be in the histogram. Also remember there are no spaces between the bars and that the bars should be of equal width.



What conclusions can you make from the information in your histogram?